WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1891.

Amusements To-Day.

Piles Opera House-The St scotte Runnell a Muneum Browlesy and 9th st. Haverly's 14th St. 1 heatre - Commercial Drum Stadison Square Theatre-The Promise Stetre politon Concert tinit Concert.

President GARFIELD's physicians continue to make most favorable reports of their patient's condition, and to give assurances | in polities, and bitter social critics. that he is recovering rapidly.

#### More Democratic - Less Monarchical.

So-called Republican journals assert that the true way to reform our government is to make it less democratic. They propose to get rid of what they are pleased to call tne "spoils system," by introducing a permanent civil service. They would give the President a body guard, and make assaults upon his person treason. They would hold him responsible only through his ministers and the: would restrict the liberty of criticism. In short, as HAMILTON expressed it they would "go into the British form."

Our Constitution requires no such tinkering. It needs only an honest administration, faithful to the spirit and true to the letter. A good President, more devoted to country than to party, or even more devoted to party than to faction, would speedily set to rights all that is amiss. He has law enough ready made on the statute book to institute every desirable reform. JEFFERson, coming into place after a high carniva of years, found no difficulty whatever in reducing the government to perfect simplicity, economy, and efficiency, without any special legislation until he came to the army, when Cougress granted all he asked.

If we are to have any changes, let them be in the direction of democracy instead of monarchy. Let us give the people more voice, and not less, in the management of their own affairs. Mr. HENRY CLAY DEAN of Iowa insists that the only way to elimipate the evils complained of is to make every officer of the Federal Government, except heads of departments, from President down to Postmaster elective, and so responsible directly to the people. He would include the Judiciary and the Senate. The latter he declares is now a mere refuge for the tools of corruption, and the former has been prostituted to party and to corporate power until it has well nigh lost public respect. What chance under this system would LAPHAM and MILLER have had of an election to the Sen ate, or JOE BRADLEY and STANLEY MAT-THEWS to seats on the Supreme bench?

We commend these views of Mr. DEAN to professional reformers. It is curious that all their proposed innovations are against the people. As this one moves in an opposite direction, it may be worthy of consideration.

## The Chinese Boys at Hartford.

It seems that the Chinese Government has ordered home the large company of young Chinamen who are receiving their education in this country at its expense. These youth are under the guardianship of a Chinese gentleman named Yung Wing, and Hartford is the headquarters of the educational mission. The boys are trained in the English bra ches; some are sent to the different colleges, and others are put in scientific schools, while a large class has been specially instructed in practical telegraphy.

These Chinese lads have acquitted themselves creditably since they have been in the United States. Two of them won prizes for scholarship at Yale College the present year, and, as a rule, they are bright and apt students and well-behaved and considerate our language, and have been quick in adapting themselves to our ways. Their manners are courteous, and their whole carriage shows that their breeding has been good while their countenances bear evidences of intelligence and cleverness. If there ever was any prejudice against them, it has by this time been disarmed by their dignified

bearing and uniform civility.

Besides, the Chinese students have proved themselves able to hold their own intellectually, both at school and college, and have been found on acquaintance to be very like well-bred and well-educated youths of our own race, even if they wear pig tails, Parties of them are camping out this summer in Connecticut, and they display the relish for outdoor life and sports which distinguishes all healthy and spirited boys They seem to have a strong feeling of comradeship and a hearty enjoyment of fur while they are as handy about a camp as trained woodsmen. Except for their Mongolian features, and the pig tails, when they retain those appendages, it would not be easy to distinguish between these young Chinese heathens and so many Christian youth.

It is because they have grown to look and act and feel so like our boys, because they have become so thoroughly Americanized that the Chinese Government breaks up the educational mission at Hartford and orders home the boys under its care. At least that, we are told, is one of the chief reasons for the abandonment of the enterprise. And from the point of view of the Chinese authorities the action is easily understandable. It is, indeed, surprising, so westled are they to their social traditions, that they picked number of their youth, presumably hostile to Chinese imperialism as are it has hitherto received. those of the United States. We do not wonder that the ambassador from China who came here on a tour of investigation was struck with alarm and horror when he saw that his young countrymen had abandoned

Government at Fekin, which had no idea of knees. A narrow iron bedstead, the gift tostering an educational mission whose re- of a charitable institution, a rickety chair, suit might be the denationalization of some and some rags hung on the wall, comof the brightest youth in the Middle King- posed all the belongings of two old men, for dom. And, doubtless, there was reas a for whom this cranny served as a home. The its fears. These young men were to be other \$20 lodging was situated in a garret trained here for responsible practical duties | of the Rue Maitre-Albert. It was a sort of under the Chinese Government. They were | dwarf closet, scooped out under the slope of to assist it in blanding the engineering the read, where six human beings lived but methods of Western excitization; but Chian | died telepticer in a space which would have does not wish them to bring back, along | been ascreedy large enough to store half a with the railroad, the telegraph, the cotton | dozen trunks. Of course a large proportion gin, and the loom, the ideas which rule here. of the poor are unable to lease a place of Its conservatism abbors our social and shelter by the year, or even by the month. political theories as much as respectability | These who hire by the week are charged to Communisis. And yet, whoever means the Boor, about large enough for a deg kennel. Chanese boys who are under the charge of Yound Wine at Hartford cann a fail to see | habitations, it is unpleasantly significant that Western ideas and feelings have that three persons, on an average, occupy

off after they have returned to the atmosphere of their native country.

It is hard to believe that they will be happy at home after their long experience of a different and more enlightened though still very imperfect social system. They have been breathing a freer and more vitalizing air; and when they return to the stagmant society of their homes, and again dwell under the antiquated despotism of China, it would seem to be natural that some of them at least should become dangerous to the traditional order; that they should go back skepties in religion, radicals

We must remember, too, that these young men will return as teachers of their countrymen, as their leaders in the path of material progress. Will they stop short at instructing them in engineering and the practical sciences? Will these bright and alert Chinamen, who have gone so far as to outrage their national prejudices by discarding the queue and the costume of their fathers, settle down in the ancient kingdom as steady-going members of society, and as faithful and submissive instruments of the Government? Or will they make trouble? One thing at least seems very probable

The Chinese boys who have been under the charge of the Hartford educational mission are not likely to have their happiness at home increased by their training and experience in the United States. They may be as uneasy as fish out of water; certainly they would be so if they were not Chinamen.

#### College Graduates and the Christian Ministry.

It is remarkable that, simultaneously with the advancement of our older and larger colleges in their scholastic requirements, there has been a steady and great falling off in the number of young men furnished by them to the Christian ministry. The further they have risen above high schools, the less has been the tendency of their graduates to devote themselves to the study of theology

and to enter the clerical profession. From an article contributed to the August number of the International Review by the Rev. C. F. Twing, we obtain striking statisties of this decline. It seems that whereas the percentage of the graduates of Harvard who entered the ministry was once 53.6, in 1870 it was only 6.7. At Yale it had fallen from 75.7 to 15 in 1870; at Princeton, from 50 to 21.2; at Brown, from 35 to 22.4; at Columbia, from 9.8 to 5.8; at Amherst, from 63.4 to 31.7; and at Oberlin, from 66 to 31.3. If we had the full statistics for the ten years from 1870 to 1880 we should get an even worse showing for theology. From such figures as he has obtained, Mr. Twing finds it to be evident that the proportion is much less than in any previous decade. At Yale it is only about nine per cent., and at Harvard it is less than two per cent.

We must bear in mind, however, that these colleges were originally schools \$ hose chief object was the training of young men for the preaching of the Gospel, and that now their aim is rather to advance their students in the higher education, without reference to the ministry especially. Religion presided over the founding of them all, and clerical influence was dominant in them all. Every one, besides, was more or less backed by a particular religious denomination, which gave its support in the hope of winning recruits for its ministry and able expounders of its theology.

And even now, with the single exception of Harvard, the clergy have a strong hold on all these colleges. In spite of that hold. however, we find that there is a steady decline in the proportion of graduates who enter the ministry. At Harvard, where the education has been most secularized, scarcely any of the young men pa-s from college to a divinity school. The proportion is now only two per cent., though once it was more than half, or over 53 per cent But even at Yale, where the Congregational ciergy are still so powerful, a very small percentage of the students graduated seek the sacred profession. The proportion is even less at Columbia, where, indeed, it was never large. Amherst and Brown, supported by the Congregationalists and Baptists respectively, sent out in 1870 only half as many ministers as in earlier years; and at Oberlin, which was founded and fostered by strong religious influences, the decitie has been even greater; while at Princeton, which the Presbyterians cherish so fondiy, the proportion dropped from 50 per cent, to 21 per

cent., and since 1870 it has dropped still lower. Harvard, Vale, and Columbia have, therefore, almost ceased to furnish recruits for the ministry. And they are the colleges of the highest standing, which are making the greatest advances toward real university training. Of the four that remain, the one which bears the best scholastic reputation, and which is the most prosperous, is Princeton; and of them all it sends the smallest proportion of its graduates into the ministry, though it is a distinetively Presbyterian institution, and stands out boidly against the tendencies

and conclusions of modern radicalism. What does this all mean? Are young men the less inclined to the faith and zenl for its propagation, the more thoroughly they are trained scholastically? Or shall we attribute the falling off to the general skepticism of the times merely?

# How the Poor of Paris Live.

We have referred to the striking data ever hazarded the experiment of trusting a | bearing on the extent of pauperism in Paris collected by M. D'HAUSSONVILLE for the hove of the best intellectual promise, amid | Rivise des Deux Mondes. The writer's perthe influences of a totally different and an I sonal study of the localities mainly freantagonistic civilization; that they dared | quented by the poor, and of the deplorable put them during the formative period of circumstances in which they live, detheir lives in a republic whose ideas are so | serves, however, more extended notice than

It appears that out of 45,000 tenements

occupied by the Parisian poor, there are but 7,000 whose tenants are able to pay an anhual rent of more than \$49. On the other hand, nearly 2,000 chambers are let for less their national dress, some of them even gos i than \$20 a year. Two of these were ining so far as to cut off the queue, the indis- spected by M. D'HAUSSONVILLE, who found pensable badge of a Chinaman, and that love on the sixth floor of a house in the Rue they had readily adapted themselves to the | de la Huchette. It was a sort of small ways and habits and possibly acquired the square box, lighted in one corner by a bull'smodes of thought and imbibed the free nos | eye, and entered, not by a door, but by a low tions of the people among whom they were. | gap in the wall through which the occupant His report, it is understood, alarmed the | could not pass without stooping to his here does the Christian dectrines of the cents for a damp, dark donen the ground

As regards the moral conditions of such

are not likely to be soon and easily thrown D'HAUSSONVILLE encountered some melancholy examples of moral degradation which could be referred to nothing but the influence of extreme privation. He found, for instance, a woman, whose husband was in jail, living with her father and one of her children in a small, dark room. Nevertheless this woman did not by any means have the look of a monster or a wanton. She was careful enough of her child, and her decent, modest aspect had in it nothing to distinguish her from her respectable neighbors. You felt, says M. D'HAUSSONVILLE, that it was less natural perversity than the extremity of distress and self-abandonment

that had brought her to such inlamy. To form an adequate idea of the revolting foulness of certain Paris tenements, it is necessary to enter them when they have just been given up by a tenant who finds himself unable to pay from twenty-five to fifty cents a week for shelter. The new occupant, when entering, finds the panes of window glass broken and replaced by paper; the fireplace and chimneypiece are in ruins, and the wall paper, which is in rags, is so dirty that its original tint cannot be detected. When, owing to unforeseen and undeserved misfortunes, the family of a workingman, accustomed to decency, is compelled to take refuge in one of these frightful dens, we can imagine the profound discouragement which overtakes the poor mother, who cannot even obtain water to clean the place where her children are to sleep.

The hygienic consequences of such unwholesome agglomerations of humanity may be easily foreseen. The statistics of mortality have frequently attested the rapidity with which epidemics are developed in the crowded quarters of the Paris poor. Still more significant than the data connected with epidemies, is the difference in the ratio of mortality from ordinary causes observed when we compare the poor quarters with the rich. According to the last bulletin of the Paris municipal statistics, the proportion of deaths in the Eighth Arrendissement, that of the Elysee, is 15 in 1,000, while in the Twentieth Arrondissement nearly 36 persons, and in the Thirteenth 39 persons to every 1,000 inhabitants, die in the course of each year. No doubt the unbealthfulness of their lodgings is not the only cause of this excessive death rate; the privations of poverty, and perhaps, too, imprudence and immorality, may have some thing to do with it. But it is plain that people born and brought up in such surroundings as M. D'HAUSSONVILLE describes, enter the battle of life under lamentable drawbacks, half nourished, unstrung, incapable of sustained labor, and destined to succumb prematurely to disease, leaving behind them on the earth weak, unprotected beings, marked out to follow the same path traversed by their luckless parents.

### Paper-making Politicians.

In his recent speech at Saratoga, WARNET MILLER said "it seemed natural for paper makers to go into politics." He did not tell the Association that WILLIAM A. RUSSELL of Massachusetts and himself, both members of the last House, both reflected to the present Congress, and both manufacturers of paper on a large scale, went before the Committee of Ways and Means to prevent any change in the tariff which would disturb the price of paper.

Petitions had been sent in from every State in the Union asking that the operou and unjust duties levied on wood, straw, and other pulp, and upon soda ash, principally made abroad, should be abolished, so that the door of competition in the manufacture of paper might be opened wide to enterprise and industry.

MILLER and RUSSELL, who were then as now enjoying special privileges and enorpers, school books, and Ribles, exerted all rived from membership to defeat this popular demand.

In order to recomplish their object, combinations were formed with different interests by threatening them with hostile legislation unless they made common cause to prevent any change in the duty on paper. Other persuasive arguments, too common at Washington, may also be imagined.

The existing taniff invored buge monopo lies. It was passed in the confusion that followed a civil war, when schemes of reconstruction were agitated. In war or in peace, the interested parties never lost sight of the main chance; and their patrioti-m was stimulated in proportion to the increase of their privileges and of their profits.

With this success in the last Congress, Mr. MILLER now finds it "natural for paper makers to go into polities." It is a paving business-far better than officeholding or any other that he can now engage in, with money wanting permanent takers at 3 per cent, a year. By adroit management in a House of two hundred and ninety-three members, Messrs, Minnen and Russenn, representing a rich monopoly in the manuacture of paper, were able to stop the desired change of duties which yield only a nominal revenue and are maintained solely to exclude competition in that branch of in-

Mr. RUSSELL is a member of the present House, with a Republican majority committed to special interests. Any Speaker on that side, East or West, will pack the Ways and Means adversely to reform of the tariff. If there should be a close vote, Mr. Krsselli. knows how obstacles may be removed. Places on that important committee are to valuable account by corrupt mounters It has been publicly charged that \$100.00 was paid by sugar manufacturers in the last Congress to prevent adverse legislation.

If Mr. Million should be allowed to take a seat in the Senate without question, he will have a much smaller sphere for his active ability as a manipulator of legislation. He will be sure of a hearty welcome by the corporation Senators. The Finance Committeorganized at the recent extra session ex cludes any reasonable hope of escape from existing tariff abominations.

With the Senate and the House of Repre sentatives in Republican hands, corporate nower and manufacturing monomely will have full swims. And with the Executive and the Supreme Court standing behind this combination, the country may know what

Therefore, without any reference to politteal considerations, it is of the first conse quence that the rights of Messes, Millien and Lapitan should be investigated before States Senate. If their evolentials are smirched, that fact should be examined with

The Colored United Links have been hold ing their convention this week in Topoka. Their purpose has been to consider the condition and prospects of the colored race in this phase in the colored man's political condition, brought out by the pending canvass in North Carolina. There the usage of probabition has broken up all the party lines. Remoldings and Democrats are fighting side by side, some for the prohibitory law and some against it. This taken so strong a hold on them that they each bed. In the course of his inquiries M. | breaking up of the old lines has brought the | that her true has two votes but he Strand

freedmen forward. They are not only solicited by both sides, but are dividing on the question of their own accord, and will probably cast a heavy vote. The experience of their power and their present relations to both the ordinary parties, may have a permanent effect on the position of the colored men in North Carolina politics. The same may be true of other States in which the prohibition question, as submitted to popular vote, temporarily breaks upoid party

The Yorktown celebration is shrinking to limits which promise to make it practicable. Its projectors at first proposed a celebration lasting twenty days or more. Each of the thirteen original States was to have a day to itself, furnishing an oration and other alluring features; then several days were set apart for the celebration by Congress and for miscellaneous performances. Such a scheme would have been ambitious even for a great city like New York, with its variety of attractions to occupy the time; in the little Virginia village where the ceremonies must take place, it was preposter-Now the local programme has been changed so as to begin only on the 1st of October, and by dint of orations, fireworks, promenade concerts, and a boat race the time will be occupied until the national ceremonies of O.t. 18 and 19. This degree of concentration will prove an advantage.

The news that another plot for killing the Czar has been discovered derives probability from the sudden departure of the monarch with his family on a long journey. Simultaneously with the account of the plot came, the statement of his hasty movement, and now he is announced to have arrived at Nijnii Novgorod, which is 265 miles east of Moscow.

Maud S. is not to carry off the trotting honors of the season wholly unchallenged. St. Julien has arrived at Rochester to beat her time if he can. As the Rochester track is a fast one, he is, perhaps, likely to accomplish this hard task there if anywhere.

While we gaze at the statistics of the growth of the United States in population we may do well to observe also that our northern neighbor is making strides in the same direction. Canada's population for 1881 is approximately estimated, from the fire returns of the late census, at 4.350.203. This, to be sure, is not a tenth part as great as that of the United States, but it shows a growth of \$65,172 in the last ten years, which is a very creditable rate of increase, and one that is likely not to fall off in the immediate future.

As the beat of the Ouspaw Guards grounded on a sandbar, their march to the seat of anarchy in Perry County, Arkansas, was temporarily impeded. Now, however, fifteen more of the Guards have re-inforced the main body, making thirty-nine Quapaws at the front. It is hoped that this force will be able to bring order out of the chaos in that region.

## THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

What Mr. Conkling is Going to Do-Two Contrary Orlaions, ALBANY, Aug. 2 .- "What will Mr. Conk-

ing do now?" I asked a distinguished anti-Conkling man yesterday.

"Do! Go into retirement and remain there," was the man's answer. "There is no becoafter for politicians of his class. Look at Fen.on and Morgan. Each in his turn was Governor of New York and a Senator of the United States. Each had a vast agmber of followers. They represented different schools of polities. They are both dead as Julius Casar. So is Coukling. It may be remarked that if he had opposed his party last year, the party would have been deeated. That was equally true of Fenton in 1866, or of Morgan in 1850. But you will say that they were capdidates in those years. Well lonkling was a candidate last year. can's term was about to expire. He wanted to clear a nobely to the Senate, that he might have he sole honor of representing the State, so he fought for the success of his party. What could he do? Suk in his tent! Well, it is well that he didn't. What gave him power? Patronage Grant permitted him to distribute the patronage in this State to suit himself. Hayes left most of mous profits by heavy taxation on newspa- | his officenciblers in. They formed a solid phalanx for luck and the spods. Now that he is out, there is a desertion of men who have their They know which side of their cup is up. Conkling is a doud cock in the pit. He has ! enemies enough left to prevent his resurrecon and not friends enough to revive him. any office. What can be do but practise hav?" What will Conkling do now?' hasked one of his closest and most intimate irlends.

"He will do nothing at present " was the respense. "It he should conclude to take his revenge in that way, it would be effective, and bring the Administration to his feet. friends will you the Decoperate ticket this year, or not vote at all. You will see what you There are three hundred thousand Conkling Republicans in this State, and the an netive politician, who feels insulted at the wrongs heaped on Mr. Condling. That will give the Democrats the State by 50,000 majority, and don't you forget it. In 1976 they made their game, and loft Conkilog out. They nominated for G verner E.D. Morgan with his money baces, and the purry was besten by 35,000 may rity in New York, and Tild in was elected President, Two years later they resolved to let Mr. Consider have his way, and the result was a Republian vertery. In 1979 he carried the State for the harty, in spote Seeing Box, Lastwear he was dranged into the to saved Indiana sud carried New York. This, one Would suppose, give bim some ! cinim on the Administration. But what was the continuent fund has been interest to the codiresult? Bunne was made Secretary of State and Roberts in Colombia of New York, Me-could's tand't and he results 4. But he isn't openly sought, because they may be furned the State again, and see if the Half dree is lon't call mon him. He to not have Morgan or Pinton, neither of whom could speak, the is a great natural leader of his party. He could found a new party if he wanted to."

# "Opposition to monopoly," was the answer.

No Cause for Complaint.

To THE FOSTOR OF THE SUN-SET! I observe

There is no difficulty in resonalling it. Deason Robard Suita is indeed a truly good man, and he is incapable of any wrong delng of the wicked partners. Very likely it to done by that vespertillous old conspirator, S. Homeo Read; or rerhans by the young, ret not undeprayed, Kidd or Kyd, a distant relation, it is believed, of the combenied pirate.

But we have hope even for these wicked partners. It is impossible that they should live they are allowed to take senis in the United | very I me in the Lengthful moral arm aphere which Denotes Roomed South shods around ilm with an heing beaught to sea the error of their new and lefte and and sharps temoral.

Meanwhile it is a good thing for them to copythe position of the Says, even without any credit. The book business did not stop here. Major The moral influence of these posities sure to H. L. Abbett of the Engineers also provide benefit the readers of the Cozelle, and even in country. They may have noticed one curious | some degree to amendrate the deprayity of these wieled men.

A Change.

From the St. Plant Withe.

It was the our cont gibs at the time of Platt's fortier that N a X-1X had two N bealest tale are not

The Contingent Fund-Its Uses and Abuses

The Vermin of the Departments. WASHINGTON, July 29 .- Since the removal of Pitney, the Treasury custodian, little has been heard of "contingent funds." It is not alone in the Treasury that the eye of scrutiny should be turned, as kindred abuses are found in the other departments. Contingent funds are, perhaps, a necessary evil, but they certainly afford opportunity for wasteful extravagance or petty stealing on the part of small officials. I have been looking over the returns from several departments, and the results are both curious and instructive.

It can be safely said that each department has a special favorite who, in his particular line, monopolizes the entire trade subject to the will of the purchasing agent. These traders are all Washington men. I have been informed by more than one reputable merchant, not in the Ring, that it is akin to impossible to secure departmental custom unless a resort is had to ways that are devious, and a liberal tickling of the hand that buys. That this makes an expensive system for the Government can be shown by a single instance. A dealer in this city sold inkstands with walnut framework at \$12 aplece to a department buyer, while retailing the same kind in his store at \$3.75. This affords ample margin for a division with those who can both add and be silent.

But the most prominent feature is the reckless prodignity with which these contingent fund dispensers get away with the Government money. It extends to things both great and small, from the thousands wasted in costly furniture to the petty swindle of imaginary streetcar rides at the expense of the people. Thick of the War Department spending \$561 last year for street-car tickets, with a Government wagon and carriage always on hand, and an open account for carriages at the livery stable only across the way. Then, too, Chief Clerk Crosby made two trips to Baltimore at the expense of the Government, fare \$1.20 each way, or \$4.80 in all, and makes a charge in the contingent fund of \$28.

Again, the Attorney-General, forgetful of the fate of Landaulet Williams, keeps a splendid carriage bought with the people's money, and pays his driver a salary, as an employee of the Department of Justice of \$840 a year. One would think this quite enough, but the courtly Devens always made his driver a Christmas present of an overcoat, and then charged \$25 to the contingent fund for his liberality. This overcont business pervades all the departments, even the State Department; and the War Oil, e. not satisfied with a present to the carriage driver, also included the driver of the mail wagon-men getting good salaries, and pre-

sumably able to buy their own clothes. In the office of the Quartermaster-General another of these petty abuses exists in compelling the people to pay for the periodical laerature of the army satraps. Last year the contingent fund was drawn on for \$220 for magazines alone, and for a much larger sum for daily newspapers.

It is a source of wonder what these offices do with Washington city directories. The War Department spent \$245 for them; the Surgeon General's office, conflued to one small building, requires twelve directories, at a price of \$50, for office use. Large sums for cleaning and scrubbing are also expended, although the departments are fairly running over with stranging big colored laborers, drawing \$60 a month. Auother item returned in the War Office is \$317 for "fireplace furnishings" in a building heated by steam, thousands being spent to make it

as perfect as human ingenuity can make it. These are only little fellows in the line of expenditure, it is true, but they are specimens of the whole. Now to look at some of the large items, such as carpets, furniture, stationery, and the like. To begin with, take the War Department. This office had a total contingent fund last year of over \$63,000 divided among the various bureaus. The first thing that entelies the eye is the striking uniformity with which the expenditures are made to balance the apprepriations. no surplus remaining except in a single instance, and that only \$150. The stationery for the office was purchased from a single firm, and reached the enormous sum of \$16,876.49; the carpets and matting for the year, through another tayored individual, cost \$3,923.82; spittoons and dusters, from another firm, with but little variance, reach the sum of \$1.261.91; soup brend and butter to make in politics, such as and sponges, \$478.30; matches, \$189.13; window Cornell, Sharpe, Winslow, and the rest of 'em. | shades and towels, \$594.57; Fe pitchers, \$292.65,

and turniture runs up to \$3,648.85. Bear in mind that these expenditures were made for buildings already completely furnished, and were mere incidentals to repair, He will be set down upon hard if he attempts wear and tear. There is a belief that at the to carry a convention or a cure an election to annual house-cleaning many of these articles flad their way to the homes of the chief officials, whence a short memory prevents their ever be-

ing returned. A singular thing is the large sums spent for repairing the mail wagon, which last year cost \$736.06, while the harness repairs cost \$182.13. It seems hardly within the limits of probability, but an item is introduced in the Surgeon-General's account of repairs to a wagon at one time of \$225; so that there could have been little left of the old wagon but the horse. At another parties are about even. One in five of them is time the War Department paid \$182 for waron repairs. Aside from all this, harness was purchased during the year, costing \$421.70. These items are not isolated cases, but are the annua product of the planting of the contingent fund.

Besides the fund allowed the War Department stablishment" \$38,647. As to stationery, moderation was used, the cost being any \$127.00. But, when! what a number of army premotions and appointments must have been made, judging by the number of officers' commissions, in blank, purchased from a single favored staof the opposition of his pers' Works and the tioner. These commissions cost less than a distar spiece, and still there was spent in this work to save Garfield and Armur. The Unca | way \$1,376.25. And here provision was made Her vid says that he did when 2 mether speakers | for the detence of the negro codet, Whittaker. did, nomore. He did what no other ar -aker did. The charge of Martin L Townsend of Troy, his lawyer, was \$764.15.

An element figuring for some time in this fluction of the army regulations," Congress made provision for this soveral years ago, and it was intended that some of the army officers loading around here doing nothing should do this work. It was done, however, by a civillanan ex-Contederate, named Recerts. The next question was, now to pay him? The all-useful contingent fund was the besource, as to increase had made no allowance for this a "ollar work. "On what could be establish his party?" I It began with Roberts's getting the month Then came an assistant at a small county. The thing grows. Roberts was allowed \$200 a month, with two assistants at \$150 a mouth each, one at 285 a menth, and another at \$75 making this work, which it was not anticipated would call the disconnent auxiliar, andreate \$660 a month, or nourly \$8,000 a year all covered up in the contingent fund.

Everybody has heard of Greene's report on the Russian-Turkish war. Greene was a roung officer sont over there at the expense of the doyernment to take a lesson in actual warrare, Like his predecessors, he wrote a report, and a sort mentioned. The misched is the work of his | good one; but unlike them, his book did not uppear as a public document. It was issued by the Appletons. Well, now, see how the contingent fund figured in the transaction. First there comes an item as follows:

Prevance maps and plates has report on Turkish and Bussian companies of 1877 and 1878, \$1,980 This was taid to Julius Bien. And to indemmily the publishers against loss there appears:

Six timelest copies of "Gr edia's Rooming Caragings, and beautiful to the course, \$1.278 by And this was paid to D. Appleton & Co. What till itary establishment mades! with six outdrest engine of the book is not stated.

Report on Siege Arthlery in Camputanes Against Richmond," and as he was pre-usually stuck the purchase was made directly from him of one hundred copies, at a cost of \$250, Another small item of rockless extratmenton

was the projected purchase of the Buriston House, Charleston, & C. Of course the title had to be examined, and a lawyer named L. J. Barbot did the work. and was baid \$100. Two | femely at the west of the year every family will

PETTY STRALING IN WASHINGTON, weeks thereafter another examination was ordered, and L. C. Northrup, the United States District Attorney, and a former member of the Chamberlain party, got the opportunity, and as profit thereon pocketed \$250. Any lawyer would

have done the work willingly for \$50. Travelling expenses also came out of this fund. McCrary, when Secretary of War, went to Boston at a cost to the Government of \$93.95. He went to Fort Leavenworth at a cost of \$141.55, When Ramsey came in he ran over to New York, and charged up \$54.31. Within a month he went to West Point at a cost of \$34.70. The travelling expenses of Crosby, the chief clerk, for the year amounted to \$187,80. Here, too, repairs to the mail wagon for the year cost \$289.50, while for soap, blacking, and dusters \$152.50

were spent. If we cross over to the Department of Justice, the same state of affairs is found. The stationers for this office, with its few employees. cost \$1,501.10; furniture, \$712.98; while for repairs alone there was charged \$614. The carringe was repaired to the amount of \$137, and the harness and repairs \$160. Car tickets here ost \$139.50. A pretty instance of extravagance is in the serving of the Evening Star of this city. Of course it appears after the closing of the departments, and could just as easily be served from the office at the regular rates of forty-four cents a month; but no, the job must be given to a stationer at a cost of seventy-five cents.

The State Department does likewise. This office pays \$300 a year for washing towels. Ice costs \$629.39; gas, with the office closed at 4 o'clock, \$1,822. Stationery issued to the amount of \$4.115.38. Car tickets, \$125. The inevitable Christmas overcoat for the driver, at Government expense, \$20. The carriage repairs cost \$183.10, and the harness repairs \$137.90. Secretary Evarts also came in with bills for his travelling expenses. First, his trip to New York

Such is the general drift of all the contingent fund expenditures. How a corrective is to be applied is not yet known.

cost \$96, and the second—where to is not stated

but it was the constantly recurring "public

#### Connecticut Prisons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : After visiting the State prison inside and seeing what I did, I went to what I was told was the prison burying ground. While standing looking for something to show that he man beings had been buried there and seeing none what ever, I heard the goard upon the wall call my name very loudly, and say, "There he is at the graveyard."

left that place feeling very sad. Oh, how can the authorities of Connecticut escape the damnation of hell, was my real thought. The next day i visted the aimshouse at Hartford, where humanit the reform school at Meriden I find the boys governed or the New Testament plan: "Overcome evil with good," At the almshouse at Meriden I find somewhat neglected the farm and buildings. The paupers, God's children, are matron of that institution will hear the King Eternal call their full names and invite them to scats on the right hand sale. RUNNIAN WARDWELL.
P. S. Some most excellent children can be found at the Meriden almshouse for adortion.

# The Woes of Stephen H. Branch.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have had only \$20 from my father's estate in Bhode Island in mine cars. I am in my 60th year, and my life has been nearly fits. I gratuitously wrote thousands of columns for he daily and weekly newspapers of New York, and it Municipal Court of Providence, R. I., to send them an official statement of what is due me from my father's estate, they will do for me what I did for them in their early struggles for existence. When that official accounsment. I am on the confines of tamine, nakedness, and the sepulchire, and I implore God and man to forgive my

## Plea for Burbers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me all the attention of a I who enjoy the luxury afforded to the borders to the fact that by a little care, we may save them much annoyance. Few classes of men ar nywhere from 10 to 12 at sight, and all of Sunday for soon these men are shut in shaps advertised to close at quently and then rush in, and this adds another hour r two to their day. Let us call early and give the mer hance to get away at their hour for closing. The men sight not to have to work on Sunday. Every man could get shaved during the week by a little effort.

## Tinted Thermometer Tubes,

TO THE LIBITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Tinted in meter tubes have been made and proved a failure, sably before your correspondent, "Chemist," was orn. If he would only take the trouble to make himself only not be so anxious to rush into print and make himsel riticulous in the eyes or not only myself, bu er thermometer maker. CHAS J. TAGLIABUE.

## NEW YORK, Aug. 1. Pecuntary and Political Vice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You speak our late Senator, Mr. Concling, as a man above co untion in money matters, and this prompts me to ask a Is as an honest man! Was it honest to stand silent is it Credit Melatier was exposed and when the corrupone of Callex 10. Be himp and Babeock were going on the 1 fund at he stand when the Freedman s Bank shallow has involved the Standard Sea to be a fundamental than the standard fundamental fundamental carried for the Presidential Irand was set up and carried former contains to which Mr. Inder and been a court.

No, no. if the one is known, then my Scotch ancestry
may all mount me wrong. Frue patronism will speak
out belief against such wickelness. Jack Machina.

Nothing can be more indicatedly selected than the con-tents of the "Lit rary M regime of Select For Lin Litera-bure," or whose construct I is just bublished.

The United Stiles Const Survey have jublished in a first busined the places a series of this tribus our the Al-Here is a West Point love stary called "Mildred's Called," public wiley Points on & Reducts. It is written by the wire of all the States train officer. The stary to be only a result of the communication of the contraction of the stary to the contraction of the contraction.

The sierman movelist. Frederich Smethagen, is a clover T. Thomas emplaines by precievators for this eman are within a series to the follow. The state of the series is the state of the series for allowing the series for a finishment of the series for the series for a finishment of the series of the control of the control of the first series and series of the first series of the first series of the first series of the first series of the series of t V very quiertaining little blok is the Roy, Mr. Thiselton

# They Will Never Resign

Some new may be set of secret of frame, And some of honor from and non; Morney story that Mr. B. almo Hest waste carb one et a at ain. That never, he ver will resign. One soys he means to legistate

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#### BUNBEAMS

-Three officers of the Life Guards, in Log-

don, recently declined to join the ball given by that corps because they could not afford it. -In Edinburgh a shipowner of Glasgow has accepted a tender of \$25,000 from the Caledonias Railway Company on account of injuries received in

collision in September last.

-- An Iowa shusband on going home found his wife carousing with four men. He adroitly got the five offenders into five separate rooms, locked the doors, and then thrashed them soundly, one by one.

-A dying thief was compassionately released from the Rhode Island State prison, and sent to pass his remaining days at home in Providence; but be fore his death he crawled out and robbed seven houses. -A sheep dairy for the manufacture of cheese has been started near Chattanooga. Sheep cheese is a popular article of food in Austria, and this enterprise, beginning with 1,000 sheep, is under the management of

"The gutter mud of to-day," says a medical writer, " with its deadly septic organisms, becomes the dust of to-morrow, and in respiration is deposited upon the mucous membrane of the respiratory planter

-Under the new Khedivial decree abolishing slavery in Egypt, domestic slavery in future will be rendered impossible. Families possessing slaves now are not to be deprived of their property in them, but no new slaves are to be admitted. -The St. James's Gazette tells of a Nibilis-

tic beer shop in Rose street, Scho, where the subversion of law and order is advocated in the following song: A stands for Alexander, who was killed the other day:
If his son don't alter he'll be killed in the same way -The Denver University authorities hav-

ng chosen a site for their academic building, one of the ing chosen a site for their academic building, one or in local prints, with pardonable complacency, already refer to the city as " a medical and scientific centre, saying to renown as a great educational and social metropolia -People should avoid, as far as possible eing run over by railroad cars. An empty platform car

weighs 18,000 pounds; an empty box car, 20,000 pounds a passenger car, 36,000 pounds, and sometimes more; and an average locomotive, 80,000 pounds. A single par of car wheels weighs 500 pounds. -Everything at the Beaconsfield sale sold well, even down to the "pillow cases marked with the late Earl's coronet and cipher," and the "doyleys" and

"tea clothe," which were eagerly bid for. According to the auctioneers, the lots fetched 100 per cent, more than they were intrinsically worth. -In Paris there is an association of ladies who collect subscriptions for what they call is pourse bonfeuses, people who are in real want, but who are to

proud to beg. Cases are brought before the committee of the association by the clergy and others, and the money subscribed is exceedingly well employed. -An East Indian Bishop has just admitted to holy orders a Mr. Thomas Rickards, till lately a mine at Callington, in Cornwall, who is said, "by consum perseverance, to have taught himself Latin, Greek Hebrew, German, French, and Syrian;" and this prode

of learning is now teaching the natives of Burmah.

-A young man of western Massachusette went to Amberst to get a marriage license, and his prorective mother in-law accompanied him, in order to set to it that he get back in time for the ceremony in the evening; but at Amherst they got drunk together, an were in jan at the hour appointed for the wedding. -Admiral Butskoff, who holds a high official position in the Russian Ministry of Marine, has re fused to sign a contract made with a well-thown ship building firm on the Neva for a new armor-clad frigute

because he deems the price excessive by 1,200,000 r

ies. This refusal has created much comment at 5 Petersburg. -Many people fly to the country at this eason because the sanitary condition of the city is thought to be non-conductive to health. How many of hem have asked a single question as to the sanitary cor dition of the resort they have chosen? A physician has demonstrated lately that in matters of drainage, &c., our watering places are very detective.

-There are 45,000 persons engaged in the nanufacture of pottery in England and Wales. The death rate among the males is 38 per cent higher than among the male element at large. In the lungs of a pot ter who recently died of consumption were found 48 per cent of siles, 18 of alumina, and 5 of exide of iron-art cles of constant use in his business. -A country editor has been puzzled over

the report of the Health Department of Cincinnati, and expresses grave suspicions of the morality of that city The fact which seems to trouble him most is, how then ould possibly have been but 1,781 marriages there is sea, while the minter of births reached 7.043, of which it three cases were mentioned as being triplets.

-There seems a fatality about "pet" places. Newstead has twice changed bands since Lord Byron's death. Bydat Mount has been spoilt by careless autumn residence;" Gad's Hill has been sold, and its con tents dispersed; and now Lord Carlingford has decided to sell Strawberry Hill, so that in spite of Horace " al pole having "tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settle nents," to present its passing out of the Waldegrave family, it will change hands in less than a century after his death.

The famous London music hall known as "Evans's" has at last disappeared. The songs then were-to use the mildest term-improper. Evands was formerly a lost and very narrow room, where harmony and suppers reigned supreme until 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning. Had the songs been a shade more proper, and had not the narrow, cover room been converted into a large hall, where ladies were allowed to sup in so-called private boxes, Evans's would not probably be a thing of the past. The mutten chops and the petatoes in them

tackets at Evans's are described as unrivalled. -The marriage of Miss Cavendish-Bentinck with Lord Glamis, eldest son of the Earl of Strath more, recalls the mysterious chamber that is said to st ist in Glamis Castle. What is contained in this chamber and what is the secret connected with it, is known alone to the head of the family, his eldest son, and the factor of the estate. That there is a closed chamber is unquestion able; it has no window, and it is reached through a hole in the ceiling. Equally unquestionable is it that there is a secret emmerched with it. " Were I Lady Glamis," MIP Henry Labouchers, "my husband would have little page until be confided the secret to me."

-In a notice of the "Police Code Manual d Crimina: Law," by Mr. Vincent, " Director of Crimina Investigations," the Sciencey Reserve says: "The parts which are from the author's own pen are sufficiently remarkable. The model (of style) chosen has apparently heen the proverbs of Solomon, Mr. Martin Tupper's studied, in order to give a more mostern flavor to the nucli pertinence, that if the police to low Mr. Vincents advice as to improving their education, and take the Director's own sentences as a text book, "they will lead to disregard the solimetive most, to punctuate with pepper box, and to spell necessity with two c's."

-According to a London paper, about six or seven weeks again poor is dressed woman asked for an immediate audience of the Pope. The chamberian told the woman to leave, but, owing to her persistency and the repeated remarks that she had highly imperiant communications to make, one of the Monsigneri in the the woman's pertunctous demand. When she was admitted to his presence, he won discovered that her shably includences were far from being in keeping with her militigence and manners she beard to be contessed the cars of the Pope has remained as exet mail but one point. The work is prophesed to the Point to exact far as his death and that it has beened in the Point in Peril. No the learned in the than this from the Point in the details of this sangular interview. The very name of the facility of the sangular interview. woman was kept recret by the Pope, who ordered that she by allowed to depart in peace.

-A recent traveller in equatorial Africa saye. " same are one of the dam erabetween Zangibar and the great lakes. They sometimes have game in packs of airs to right. Some amounts enough game in practice are to right. Some amounts enough fight against them are avoidably. Lives never avoidant to attack the abut obspirant, and even avoid the toof-lo unreas therefore more than two to one. In property they do not affect pravate, and never in davine. At most a select him may arring upon and parry of a stragged with passing through the trakes and number. But its date wise at might. When hone scent the caravan from \$15. particularly is it contains goods or Leasts of burden that Approxim and auto-once there vicinity by testific fasts New rifle less the well-received competiers is no days?
The days never attempt to clear the distribus and marks men is miserial the paleader can put them of with almost unbusing and. There is danger and when the Carry is that completely enclosed, or when those inside \$2

-A large proportion of the persons who are in Kossa and to Stherm telling to the rise show and not not be by a Verbier proper would be distributed at or a number to six way to a cope unity the number to so this district, no surprise, count, decide to pay the cost of depositing bits to make us as a price or build a colonial, for one of the limit of the limitation with most set developed. From the contract of the limitation with indicate the book of the building set in the set of the contract of the limitation with a set of the contract of the red to Nilly News roll, and then by with planes by pall spain to Themselvier accounts of them to Tunion. The peror references or on the Proposes are deded the entity partially loss their cost rights, denot a warr of gestroprisionness are in any case only for a populati the expiration of which they become reionists.